

THE PIONEER.

W. T. GILES, EDITOR.

STATE ELECTION.

[ELECTION TUESDAY, OCTOBER ELEVENTH.]

For Governor,
WILLIAM MEDILL, of FAIRFIELD.
Lieut. Governor,
LESTER MESS, of ALLEN.
Secretary of State,
WILLIAM TREVITT, of FRANKLIN.
Treasurer of State,
JOHN G. BRESLIN, of SENeca.
Judge of Supreme Court,
THOMAS W. BARTLEY, of RICHMOND.
Attorney General,
GEORGE W. McCOOK, of JEFFERSON.
Board of Public Works,
WAYNE GRISWOLD, of PICKAWAY.

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PERSONAL.—It was our intention last week to have a paper left at nearly every house in town, but owing to the indisposition of our carrier we failed to carry out our intentions. This week we send to nearly every body, and hope those who do not wish to become subscribers will return the paper. This town ought to give us one hundred and fifty subscribers. What say the citizens?

FOURTH JULY.—This, the birth day of our Independence, is being celebrated in almost every town of any size in the State, excepting our own. Why is it that our people have not spirit enough to celebrate so great and time honored occasions. Is it because we are less patriotic than others? We think this cannot be the case; but that our citizens are loosing to much of their energy. So long as the American heart liveth, ought the glorious Fourth day of July to be remembered, and that too, in a significant manner. This was the day that gave birth to our freedom—that proclaimed to the world that the people were capable of self government; and from that time henceforth liberty and independence should reign over the continent of America. Since that grand phenomena, have we had many changes and grown in strength and respectability and wealth. We have added territory after territory to our great union and yet we are not done growing. The march of the Yankee nation is still onward. We hope the people here will in future, remember and in a proper way celebrate the return of the birth day of American freedom.

TO-DAY we have several columns of good and interesting matter for our country readers. It will be found on the fourth page, under the proper head of Agriculture. We intend devoting a large portion of our paper every week to agricultural matters, and will expect the farmers in return to subscribe for it.

OLD FELLOWS.—The Old Fellows are to have a celebration at Marcellus on the 8th day of July. A general invitation is extended to all Old Fellows and others.

It will be a fine affair and those who attend will be well treated, judging from the committee of arrangements, who are Dr. Irvine, Messrs Kennedy and Davis, Maj. J. D. Sears, is to deliver an oration.

OUR COURT.—Hon. Judge L. W. Hall was present last Monday, and opened the June term of court in this place. Several important suits were on the docket, but put over until next term. The court only lasted a few days.

PLAT AGAIN.—The Woodbury Bank of Connecticut, it appears is quoted as good in the Cincinnati detector, and some of our Merchants are offering the money at five shillings on the dollar. Here are some more of the beauties of paper banking. Give us the California currency and we will put up with all the inconvenience.

ALREADY UNDERWAY.—In passing about town yesterday, we noticed two or three brick buildings going up. These are the kind of buildings to beautify the town. Several other buildings of the same kind will be in progress of erection just as soon as the brick can be obtained, which will be in a few days. While these improvements are going on, it would be well enough to improve our side walks, and set out shade trees. There are many things that could be done and would cost but little, while it would add greatly to the appearance of Upper Sandusky.

THE VERY LAST.—Some men refuse to subscribe for the Pioneer, and give as a reason, that we are entirely too independent. This is the very last and richest reason out; and if it becomes necessary for us to truckle to any man or set of men to get subscribers, our list will have to be small, indeed! We always speak our mind upon all occasions when interrogated upon any question; and although publishing a newspaper, have rights and privileges that are sacred to us; that a few dollars and cents cannot purchase from us. The class of men that object to subscribing on the grounds of our independence, is scarce, we hope.

BY AUTHORITY.—We see in nearly every paper that comes to hand, the laws of Ohio, published by authority. Why are not the laws published in this country? Are our citizens already sufficiently enlightened upon the laws of the State, or is it to keep them in darkness? Those having the control of this matter can probably explain the whys and wherefores.

WHEAT.—The Detroit Free Press is informed by a gentleman who has been through Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Allegan, Kent, Iowa; Clinton, Shiawassee and Oakland counties of Michigan, that the wheat crop never looked better, if at all well.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW is established in Michigan, it said by nearly four to one. What will fever and ague do in that State?

To Merchants.
The merchants of Upper Sandusky advertise less than do the merchants of any other county town we know of. Thereason is probably best known to themselves. We hope things may not always remain the same as they are in our town; but that we may yet have some men of enterprise, who will not only live themselves, but let live. If a newspaper is any advantage to the town or county, why is it so poorly supported? To look at our advertising columns, it would seem to persons abroad that we have no business men, excepting two or three, and this certainly does not speak well for our town. Does the Pioneer deserve a support? If so, why not act with us in getting that support? These are questions in which every one interested in this place is equally interested with ourselves, and should move in the matter. If, however, the paper does not merit a support, all come up and discontinue and we will not feel disappointed in the least. Some persons have said, "well your paper is very much enlarged—looks well and will be an advantage to our town;" but do these men do their part towards keeping it in successful operation? If we are permitted to answer, we say, no! We will expect our merchants to come out in our next issue, but should we be disappointed in our expectations, it will not be the first disappointment we have met with.

The Cincinnati Enquirer in speaking of crime says, the alarming manner in which the crime of murder is multiplying in this country may be judged of from the fact that within the last twelve months eight persons have been sentenced to death in New York city alone, of which number six have been hung. There are ten more persons in the City Prison charged with murder. It is said that the convicts in the city, during the last twelve months, are nearly as many as took place in the same length of time in the whole of England and Wales, though the population of New York is only 699,000, while that of England and Wales is 16,000,000. This seems hardly creditable, and we are inclined to think there must be some mistake about it; but still the statistics of this crime show a state of things that is absolutely alarming, and if it continues to increase in the same proportion, human life will become so insecure against violence that society here, as in California at one time, will be obliged to resort to a method quicker than the slow process of judicial tribunals, to insure its protection.

What is the use of the Maine liquor law among the Yankees? The following confession of a liquor dealer in Boston shows that the Yankee will get around all law. The Boston Herald says, he has packed kegs of liquor in molasses casks, headed them in and filled up with molasses; he has packed them in sugar boxes, filled around with sugar; he has packed them in oil casks, filled around with water, he has placed a piece of sponge saturated with oil over the bung and covered it with a piece of tin, so that when the cask is rolled over a little oil will be squeezed, thus deceiving the most knowing; he has packed them in cheese casks, a hole in the head through which a cheese—white oak—is visible. Such is the ingenuity of trade—thus does necessity stimulate invention. The truth is, it is a very difficult thing to "head the cask."

"CAREY COMING OUT."—On yesterday we received the following very polite note from Mr. Courtney, merchant in Carey. We printed him 300 bills some time ago, and charged him \$5.00 for the same.—This we conceived to be a very moderate bill, but he, believing it to be high, is rather boisterous, and declares he will not take our paper. What a sad thing it is to have a paper discontinued. There are many persons in Wyandot county that do not take our paper, and we expect to get at least five new subscribers for every one that discontinues on the grounds set forth in this note. We would just say to Mr. Courtney, that we never discontinue until our arrears are paid up; neither is it our business to go to Carey for the amount due.

CAREY JUNE 29th 1853.
Sir, having paid the bearer \$5.00 for bills I beg you will erase my name of the book as I am going to withdraw & subscribe no more towards your paper or otherwise as I am convinced you overcharged me I gave my name for 6 months at 2¢ a year so I'll pay when called on.

I am yours
L. COURTNEY
W. T. Giles Esqr

The Wayne county Democrat says, it will be observed that Wednesday, July 6th, is the time fixed by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, for the trial of Reaping and Mowing Machines near this place. We look for a large attendance of Farmers, Mechanics, &c., on the occasion and trust the result will prove advantageous to all classes. The entire State Board of Agriculture will be in attendance. Editors are requested to make a note of the time and place of meeting, in order that all may be possessed of the information.

The Cincinnati Enquirer in speaking of the Statistics of Buffalo for 1853, says: There are 11 Banks there with a capital of one million four hundred thousand dollars; with six railroads having their termini in that city, and three others in various stages of progress. The number of churches is 42. There are 8 daily newspapers, 6 try-weekly and 11 weekly published in Buffalo. The directory contains about fourteen thousand names.—The population of the city at the present time is probably all of 60,000.

It is said that the recent war rumors in relation to an alliance between England, Spain and Mexico, are generally believed in the South.

More Accidents.
We transfer the following article upon railroad accidents from the Cincinnati Enquirer, into our columns. As is stated the newspapers have done much to prevent carelessness of conductors and other officers on the cars; and yet we have men so wise that they imagine that newspapers are of no earthly use. But to the article.

For a short season after the terrible series of railroad accidents in rapid succession terminating in the horrid catastrophe at Norwalk, Ct., and the indignant expression of public opinion to which they gave rise, there seemed to be more care in the management of the roads, and for a time, at least, the daily readers of newspapers did not find the usual heading—under the column set apart for the collection of latest in intelligence. But we are an exceedingly progressive people; events succeed each other with great rapidity what is new and startling to-day is forgotten to-morrow; the memory of those horrible calamities was effaced from the public mind by the lapse of time; those connected with the management of railroads soon forgot the impressive lesson of care and caution, which they were so well calculated to teach, and, relaxed into their old reckless and censurable habits, of being apparently quite indifferent to the fate of traveling public, over whose personal safety it was their business to watch as they had assumed that responsibility.

While coroners' juries were investigating the conduct of culpable railroad officials and the press was thundering its denunciations of their conduct, and was clamorous that justice should be meted out to them by the criminal court, they paid more attention to their duties, and people were transported from one place to another with more security; but this only lasted a few days. As soon as the noise and excitement subsided we find that the railroad murders recommenced, and within the last week no less than half a dozen collisions and disasters, all of which were caused by carelessness and attended in each instance with loss of life and limbs, have taken place upon our traveling thoroughfares. It has, fortunately, so happened that in none of them was the destruction of life as great as in Norwalk or Chicago murders, but the railroad managers are entitled to no credit that they were not; they evinced the same degree of carelessness and inattention to their duties that was manifested upon those memorable occasions, and if the circumstances were not so propitious in the recent instances for a wholesale slaughter of the passengers, no thanks are due to them as they did all that they could to bring about such a deplorable result. This late series of accidents only exhibits in a stronger light the necessity of all our State legislatures passing some stringent enactments regulating the management of railroads, by heavy pecuniary damages upon companies for every life or limb sacrificed making it a specific suit to be obtained in every instance by a suit, requiring certain regulations to be observed in going over bridges, passing curves, having the necessary number of signal men with flags, established along the road to warn trains of any danger, and such other judicious rules the observance of which would render accidents of more frequent occurrence.

Wyandot County Tax.
Through our Auditor we have been furnished with a list of the different kinds of taxable property in this county for 1853. This list shows a very heavy advance over last year, and presents the fact that our county is rapidly improving. What better evidence do we want of the progress of our county, than to see this increase of personal property in one year. The following is the list as presented us:

No of Horses,	4,615	Value,	\$190,578
" Cattle,	14,655	"	142,662
" Mules,	33	"	330
" Sheep,	53,567	"	92,225
" Hogs,	29,284	"	6,251
" Carriages,	1,254	"	44,281
" Watches,	307	"	4,298
" Pianos,	8	"	1,850
Value of property appertaining to merchandise,			71,298
Value of property appertaining to manufacturing,			9,307
Value of property appertaining to Banking,			639
Value of moneys and credits,			218,997
" Interest on stock,			630
" all other personal property			111,509
" Plank Road,			6,490
" Rail Road			140,623
Amount of personal property,			\$1,077,480
Value of Real Estate,			2,002,520
Total value of taxable property,			\$3,080,000
Increase of Personal property over last year			\$420,000

We have received a prospectus for a new Democratic Campaign paper, to be called the Ohio State Democrat, and published by Osgood & Blake. No doubt it will be of good service to the Democratic party. It will be published at the following rates:

Single Subscribers,	50 cents each
To Clubs of 10	45 "
To Clubs of 25	40 "
To Clubs of 50	35 "
To Clubs of 100	30 "

Campaign State-man.
The Campaign Statesman will be issued from the 23rd day of July and continue until the 1st day of November, at the following rates:

Single copy,	5
Twelve copies,	4.00
Twenty-four,	6.00
Fifty,	10.00
One hundred,	15.00

We do not remember ever having seen in print the following resignation. It was sent in to the Governor of California, and is too good to be lost:

DEAR GOV:—I hereby fling up by G—d.

The RAINS we have had within a few days, have cooled the air very much and caused everything to have a fine fresh new appearance. Corn, potatoes and other crops are growing rapidly.

CELEBRATION.—The Odd Fellows will have a celebration in Findley on the 11th, day of August next. The Rev. Samuel L. Adams, of Kentucky, will deliver an oration on the occasion.

It appears by the census report that Virginia has twenty-seven cotton factories in operation, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Wages in California.
A San Francisco paper gives the following as the prices of labor in that city for first rate mechanics; ordinary one find it difficult to get work at \$3 or \$4 less; while the poor workman scarcely gets enough to support himself by his trade. The letters V. S. mean that the work is very scarce for such mechanics to which it is affixed. The letter B affixed means that boarding accompanies the pay:—

Printers, per 1000	\$1.50
Carpenters per day,	7.00
Joiners, do	7.00
Shipwrights,	7.00
Coopers,	7.00
Wagonmakers,	4-6.00
Wood Turners,	4-6.00
Coopers,	4-6.00
Sawyers,	8.00
Pattern Makers,	7.00
Engineers,	7.00
Moulders,	7.00
Brass founders v. s.	6.00
Blacksmiths,	5-7.00
Iron Turners,	5-7.00
Machinists,	7.00
Stone Cutters,	8.00
Bricklayers,	8-10.00
Plasterers,	8.00
Timbers,	4-8.00
Shoemakers v. s.	4.00
Tailors v. s.	4.00
House Painters,	5.00
Paper hangers,	5.00
Jewellers,	9.00
Lapidaries,	9.00
Musicians,	20.00
Millers,	6.00
Common laborers,	4.00
Teamsters per month,	100.00
Hack and Stage drivers,	100.00
Cart with horse & driver per day,	8.00
Brewers, b. per month,	100.00
Gardners b.,	60.00
Cooks, b.,	63-100.00
House servants, b.,	40.00
Nurses, b.,	4.00
Sewing women, b.,	49.70
Chambermaids, b.,	49.70

RECENT PATENT.—Among the patents recently issued at the Patent Office, we notice one for "an improvement in self-winding dancing tables."—*Balt. Sun.*

PSHAW! There is nothing new about that. We have known such tables in use since our boyhood. They are very common out West, and have been since its first settlement. They are simply tables, sitting at which, each individual helps himself.

HISTORY OF DEMOCRACY.—This is a work that is worth the money to every one, and only costs 25 cts. each number, thirty numbers in all. Every man in political life should have the work. It contains many historical facts that are not found in any other book. Address Messrs. Case, Tiffany & Co., Hartford, Conn.

SELLING OFF AT COST.—The advertisement of Messrs. J. McDunkins & Co. will be found in to-day's paper. Read it. Also, the advertisement of Mr. Tribble.

HARDWARE.—Mr. Wheeler has just received and is opening a very large stock of the very best hardware. Call and see there who advertise.

GLEANINGS.

LEWIS CASE, JR. arrived in New York the other day, on a temporary visit. He returns to resume his official duties at Rome, in September next.

No less than forty persons died from sun-stroke in New York, the past week. Several deaths occurred from the same cause in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

A MAN named HAM, who had been married but a few days stepped into one of the freight cars at Centerville, Ind., on Saturday afternoon last; and shot himself through the head with a pistol.

DEATH OF GEN. RILEY.—Brevet Major General Riley died at Buffalo, on Thursday night, aged 66 years. He has been suffering for some time from a cancer, and leaves a widow and five children.

Two lawyers at Lebanon, Indiana, got into a dispute in a Magistrate's office last week, when one of them, Hamilton, picked up an axe and knocked the other one, Cason, down with it. It is doubtful if Cason will recover.

THE St. Louis Democrat says there is a singularly formed young negro in that city. He has fingers growing out under his arms, by which, it is said, he can hold small articles. He is to be taken to the New York Fair.

DESTRUCTION OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH.—We learn from the Joliet (Ill.) True Democrat, that the Catholic Church at Bourbonnais Grove was destroyed by fire on Sunday week. It was a large and finely constructed edifice.

JUDGE FLINN of the Criminal Court of Cincinnati, has adopted a rule that no person shall be admitted within the bar as reporter for the press, unless they take an oath to give faithful reports of the proceedings. This smacks strongly of tyranny!

A person named Davidson was sentenced, by one of the Wheeling Aldermen, to thirty days on the chain-gang for whipping his wife. One of the witnesses said he verily believed Davidson to be "the worst husband the Almighty ever afflicted poor woman with."

A crazy, drunken mob of six hundred rowdies had a desperate fight in the seventh ward in New York on Sunday last. When the murderous affray was at its height, Capt. Hart, with a police force of only forty men, attacked the whole crowd, dispersed the rioters, taking as prisoners seventeen of their number.

A YOUNG LAD in Harrison county, Ohio, while on a hunting excursion last Friday, shot at a bird, but instead of killing the bird, shot a little boy about eleven years of age, who happened to be within range and unseen at the time. The ball struck near the right temple, producing instantaneous death.

Waterloo—A Retrospect.

The 15th instant was the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The Boston Times seizes the day for a retrospect of European events since that time, when the warring of Napoleon's star shad "disastrous twilight" over Europe. There has been much compressed within the thirty-eight years, beginning with the fall of one Napoleonic empire and ending with the rising of another.

Meanwhile France and Europe have had comparative peace. Amidst the excursions of stern civil powers, the plot have become poorer, until millions have left the shores of the old world forever, to mingle with the masses of our own population. Wealth has been added to wealth, until a few great millionaires only hold in their hands the destiny of great nations. When Napoleon fell, Lord Castlereagh was the ruling spirit of English politics, as Metternich was of Austria, and Nesselrode of Russia. These spirits banded together, met in "holy alliance" to suppress republicanism wherever it dared to appear, to put out the light and put down the liberty of the press wherever it dared to show itself, and to fully reinstate the kingly of Europe, with all its divine right to govern wrong.

Castlereagh saved somebody the trouble by cutting his own throat. His great contemporaries, Alexander, Frederick William, Francis II, Schwarzenberg, Wellington, Talleyrand and Chateaubriand have all gone to the other world; some of them doubtless engaged in unholy alliance with the Prince of the Power of the air. The contest, since Waterloo gave France to the Bourbon and Europe to absolutism, has been between royal prerogative and popular privilege—the same over during contest, so long as men craved power to gratify the lust of it—and the people oppose, from the irresistible desire to be free.

With strange vicissitudes has this been conducted. At one time we see all the regal magnificence of Eastern despotism, riding over the necks of the masses; again, these haughty tyrants fleeing before the indignation of the people, from Berlin, Paris, Vienna and Naples. At one time, every man who dared whisper of liberty, was either shackled or beheaded; and again prompting spirits of these machinations of tyranny are compelled to flee to England for an asylum against the rage of the people.

The great battle of Waterloo was the hinge upon which turned the destinies of Europe. The English assisted by the Prussians, defeated the French—the gallant, martial and glorious people in a few months, received tamely the puppet of a King which an alliance placed over them; and even now reverse a manner thing than ever before disgraced the purple—the manner because he tries to resemble the great Defeated of Waterloo, in which he fails just as the ape fails in its resemblance to the man.—*Statesman.*

A CASE OF BREACH OF PROMISE.—A case of seduction and alleged breach of promise came up before Justice House, a few days since, which was rather novel and difficult for the Justice to decide upon impartially. It appeared that a German woman, who has recently arrived in this country from Germany, met a German widower, named John Howbaker, a resident of this city, who proposed to the lady to go home and live with him for a short time on trial, and if he concluded she would make him a good wife he would marry her. She consented to the arrangement, and lived with him as his wife for about seven weeks, when she became impatient to have the ceremony of marriage performed. John, however, appeared in no hurry, and the lady complained to the Justice, who issued a warrant for seduction under promise of marriage, and all the parties were brought before him. On the trial the fact of the agreement was admitted by the lady, and John contended that she did not come up to the terms of the contract, or in other words, she was not a "good wife," while the lady seemed to be under the impression that she was a good wife. Justice House, after hearing all sides, suggested to John that he had better pay the lady a dollar a week for her services and separate. She expressed a perfect willingness to abide by the decision, and intimated that she had rather have the seven dollars as to have John. John paid her the seven dollars and she went away rejoicing.

A few days afterward Mr. Howbaker actually married another lady still more recently from Germany, and on Monday last, before the forenoon moon was over, he was arrested for assault and battery upon his new wife, and gave bail to appear at court and answer the charge. John's domestic affairs do not appear to be of the most edifying character.—*Syracuse Star.*

M. BARNET R. FAIG, a man of intelligence and good education, hung himself in the Lawrence county, Ohio, jail, on the 17th inst. In a letter to the Judge of the Court he asserted his innocence of any intention to commit the crime (grand larceny, by way of the river) with which he was charged, but said he was employed to do so by another man, not knowing but that his employer was the owner of the lumber. He further stated that he had been subject to partial fits of derangement at times, and had injured himself by the use of ardent spirits.

ARREST.—A young man by the name of McManus was arrested at his father's house yesterday, in this city, on the charge of being accessory to the murder of the mate of the Buckeye, at Cincinnati, about a month since. He was arrested by the Marshal of Jeffersonville, assisted by Mr. Slocom of this city, and will doubtless be taken to Cincinnati for examination.—*N. Albany Bat.*

Bank Note Deluge.

The people are fast losing confidence in the circulating medium. Bank bills of their own State are as closely scrutinized by dealers as all bills were just prior to the grand crash in '33. In almost all the railroad and steamboat ticket offices, a list of bills, "not taken for fare," is posted up—and this list comprises the names of some fifty or sixty banks.

Thus speaks the Boston Times, as to the circulating medium in New York city. It does not exaggerate the evil it complains of. Never was there such a medium as we now have; and that too in the very height of the golden era—that too, while Boston's philosophy about the mint drops is fulfilled, with a greater significance than ever Old Bullion could have dreamed of, and that too considering the immense amounts of British gold (?) imported to this country by the locomotives in the last election.

True, we have plenty of Ohio rag; but we do not complain of that just now.—We can tell on sight, something about them. But with the Connecticut, smash-bank—Rhode Island \$1.25 notes, which begot suspicion at the first glance—District of Columbia shipplaster—New York and New England banks almost as numerous as those of Indiana; we defy even the best broker to say whether he does not "go it blind" more than half the time. If the Heaven had rained bank notes for forty days and nights (though bank bills do not generally come from that direction) we could not have had a greater flood of paper circulation. So precarious is the business of taking money, that men are almost afraid to receive payment of their dues—an extraordinary state of things, which does not exist in every age. This condition of the circulating medium calls for the most stringent legislation; and its enforcement.

A moored friend of ours, who handles almost as much money as the next man, never pretends to start out on a travel without getting his bills changed at such places as that he may return the broken and counterfeit bills; without the risk of taking change in transit.

We have run on so fast in this business of bank note circulation, as almost to forget what money is; what it represents; what it is for; and for whose behoof. An occasional radical answer to these questions would certainly not be out of order, in this deluge of bank paper.

We may have occasion to speak of these things before long.—*Statesman.*

RAILROAD CALAMITIES.—During Tuesday night an ex ra train was dispatched from this city to Lancaster, on the Buffalo and New York City Road, for the purpose of carrying a corpse to that place. On reaching the village a boy's hat and a quantity of blood were found on the cow-catcher. The person in charge of the train proceeded slowly on their way back, and at length discovered the body of a dead, some fifteen years of age, over which the train had passed on its downward course. They sought out the father of the boy, who told them that he ran away from home a few hours before—and this was his reward!

Yesterday morning the 3 o'clock Express train on the same road ran over a double wagon containing a man and two little girls. This was about seven miles out of the city, where the Seneca street plank road crosses the track. It seems that the horses became frightened before the cars made their appearance and started to run. As they neared the crossing they encountered another team, which was urged on and passed the track before the train came up. The other horses were quite unmanageable, and came upon the rails just as the engine reached the point of crossing. The result of the collision was the death of one horse and the severe injury of one of the little girls.—The rest escaped without any injury worth mentioning.—*Buffalo Express.*

That corporations have no souls is, we believe, a legal as well as a physical maxim. The following, which we find in the Albany correspondence of the N. Y. Times, is but one of the numerous proofs of the truth of said maxim:

A petition was presented in the Assembly, signed by more than fifty inhabitants of Amsterdam, Montgomery county, including many of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of that place, representing that the Central Railroad Company is in the habit of treating emigrants with a cruel and barbarous disregard of their health, safety, and comfort, and asking for effective legislation to prevent the abuse. It is stated in the petition that on the 15th inst a train passed westward, containing a large number of emigrants, packed into cars so thickly as to endanger their lives from suffocation, without water, without ventilation, without any opportunity to provide for their health or comfort, or any of their necessities; that at Amsterdam three persons were taken out in an apparently dying condition, one of whom was past all hope of recovery. The train proceeded onward with its suffering, and probably dying human freight, the thermometer being at the time above 90°. It is further stated that the cars are filthy to the last degree, being the same used for the transportation of live animals; that the company charge \$30 a car to bring loads of hogs from Buffalo down to Albany, and \$350 for the same car to carry human beings up.

The population of Great Britain—that is England, Scotland and Wales—by the census of 1851, recently published, is ascertained to be 21,139,967—about 4,000,000 less than that of the United States. Judging by the past, the population of Great Britain doubles every 52 years.—The females exceed the males more than half a million.

The Whigs of Belmont county, O., have nominated Eli V. Cleavey and Samuel Danford for the Legislature.

Turkey in Diplomatic.

We publish to-day a letter from a friend at Constantinople. He takes the view, that the rumors of war will only end in newspaper noise—the same view presented by us in an article a few days since.—The United States have much interest in all that concerns Turkey, and especially Russia. We need at present an American minister in Turkey. We have Mr. Marsh there nominally; for no one pretends that he is ever on hand to attend to his diplomatic duties. He should be displaced by a democrat—the sooner the better. We understand that his friends have petitioned the President to allow him (with the famous Amin Bey Brown,) to remain there until fall—to complete his book!

Much as we would like to read Mr. Marsh's book on the East, we submit that if books are entitled to a \$6.00 salary, and \$3,000 contingent expenses we shall put in a petition on our own account. We go in for equal protection and free competition to book makers.

Mr. Marsh is a thorough Whig. He made speeches against the Mexican War. He does not represent the dominant spirit of America. If his successor has not yet been agreed upon, it is only because the Cabinet are hesitating as to the proper man.—*Statesman.*

From the Boston Post.

Presidential Appointments.
We copy, with great pleasure, the following from the Vermont (